art of Commander Ringgold on his reconnoiseance the Pacific Ocean, and that it he printed.

If. SEWARD also presented a memorial from the raingmen of the City of New-York, asking for rest from present distress by the passage of a Homestad hill, or other means whereby they can enter ad cultivate the public lands.

If. SEWARD said: It cannot be unknown to the tests that the present winter is marked by extreme pression of enterprise in every department of memorial and mannfeaturing industry in the City of Newfork. During two or three weeks which I sponder, in the season of the holiday, the customary stivities of the City were saddened by assemblares i unemployed mechanics and workingmen in the last, and my walks at night brought me sometimes tectact with persons of the same class soliciting received with persons first, that there was nothing sities in the statements of the distress that had stallen on an industrious class of the population. And I conceive that their conduct was the main, not unworthy of themselves as seriesn citizens in an emergency so painful. Any respectable commit ee have waited upon me, of however, with which request I am now to comply. I will see that the request had not not not the second of these impoverished mechanics and workages, with which request I am now to comply. I will defain the Senate by detailing minutely the contents of this petition. I will remark only, that it recites a discress that I have described and traces it to meet which, in the judgment of the memorialists, or sequence to such effects. And that in regard to see which, in the judgment of the memorialists, or sequence to such effects. And that in regard to see which, in the judgment, be unexpressed to the Government, while it will enable these impleyed workmen to remove to, and enter into secupation and cultivation of homesteads on the while domain.

The memorial was th

schile domain.

The memorial was then laid on the table.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territoga, reported a bill to extend the provisions of the
Indical Fee bill of 1833 to all the Territories of the
Selide States, the Secretary of the Treasury having
spided the said bill was limited to the States and
Green Territory. Oregon Territory.

The bill was then read three times and passed

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the same Committee, re-

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the same Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of he Treasury to allow an item of eight hundred and hirty-bree dollars to the Secretary of Minnesota, rhich had been paid by him for collating and indexing the journals and judicial decisions of the said ferticoy. Passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. GWIN presented memorials from certain land elaimants in Carlie rola asking an extension of time, to file claims before Commissioners. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. GWIN, from the Naval Committee, reported Advasely to various memorials referred to that Committee, including that for the purchase of submarine armor, to be placed on vessels of war.

Unsuccessful attempts were made to get up the Bounty Land bill, and the French Spotiation bill, and a rather sharp discussion took piace between the favories of each bill.

Mr. MALLORY reported from the Naval Committee a bill creating a Board of Naval Officers, of various grades, to withdraw officers incepacitated, and whose places are to be filled by promotion, but without increased pay, until they go to sea. He said he should ask the attention of the Senate at an early day.

The Senate objected to the paring of the House

day. The Senate objected to the passing of the House

The Senate objected to the passing of the House inertinent to the Spoliation bill, until after an examination thereof. The bill, though differing but slightly from that passed by the Senate last Session was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BADGER called up his resolution of last Session, to pay the proprietors of The Intelligence, Union, and Telegraph, for the publication of debates and proceedings in the Senate. He asked the Senate now to consider it.

o consider it. FITZPATRICK said, those papers published only so much of such debates as cananced the value of their papers, and he thought they had no better claim to remuneration than any other paper in the country. The Senate had made provision for able reports of the proceedings, and any further expense was unaccessary.

Mr. BADGER said his object was to give these proceedings a wider circulation.

Mr DODGE (lows) and Mr. ADAMS opposed,
and Mr. CLAYTON supported the resolution, which

was Isid on the table.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved a reconsideration of the vote whereby the claimants of the brig Gen. Armstrong s bill was passed for engrosement. Dis-

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. HUNTER offered an amendment as a substitute for the reported bill, providing that two regiments of cavalry, and 500 volunteers—the latter to act as rangers, scouts, and guider—for twelve months.

The appropriation contemplated by this substitute is about \$2,000,000.

The appropriation contemplated by this substitute is about \$2,000,000.

Mr. SHIELDS proposed, as an amendment, two regiments of cavalry, and two of infantry.

This was talked over considerably, when Mr. HOUNTON got the floor, and spoke in enlegy of the indians, recining their modes of life, habits and traits of character, endeavoring to prove by illustrations that the aggressions were always on the part of the white man. He was opposed to an increase of the army, and thought the present difficulties were magnified, and argued that the appointment of Commissioners was the best and only necessary mode for the present emergency. He occupied about an hour and a balf

missioners was the best and only necessary mode for the present emergency. He occupied about an hour and a balf.

Mr. JONES replied that, as one of the members of the Committee on Military Affairs, he conceived that the duty of himself and his cellesques was to carry out the recommendations of the President. The President had sent a communication to the Senate, stating that there were combinations going on among the Incians threatening the safety of the lives and property of emigrants and settlers. The Executive asked for money and troops to protect these lives and this property. In all these matters the Whig party had no desire to thwarf the Administration, and did not mean to make themselves responsible for the calamities which might occur if the recommendations of the Executive were unbedded. Mr. Jones thought that the Administration possessed better means of knowing what the exigency demanded than any Senator would be likely to have; and, therefore, it was not only politic but right to accord with the recommendation which had come from the Executive brauch of the Government. He was aslonished to find "the here of San "Jacinto" in the rear, rather than in the van of the Army; and still more astonished; of ind the Senator from Virginia, who had ever been the right arm of the Acministration, in opposition to the recommendation of the Executive, on a question involving the peace of the country. He closed by saying that he was for the country and would go for its defense against foreign or domestic fees, whether it required 3,000 or 300,000 men for that purpose.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the resolu-tions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, asking for an expedition to be sent to the Arctic Seas in search of Dr. Kane's party. Referred to the Committee on Nava Adairs.

Naval Affairs.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the House took up the Senate's resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to send a steamer and tender to the relief or rescue of Dr. Kane. He briefly explained that the men of the expedition are in danger of starvation, as their provisions will not extend half way through the coming summer, and owing to Smith's Sound not being open, they cannot return. Resolution passed.

TEXAS CREDITORS' BILL.

On motion of Mr. BRECK NRIDGE, the Texas reditors' bill was made the special order for the 6th

On motion of Mr. BRECK ALBOUR.

Creditors' bill was made the special order for the 6th of February.

Mr. TAYLOR (Tenn.) introduced a bill establishing a uniform rule of Naturalization, and repealing certain acts heretofore passed on that subject, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On the REFEIN Committee on

On motion of Mr. RUFFIN the Committee Commerce was instructed to inquire whether further Legislation is required to prevent fraud in the verification of foreign invices.

Mr. WALBRIDGE obtained unanimous consent

Nr. WALBRIDGE obtained unanimous consent to offer the tollowing resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Resolved That the recent Naval Expedition to Japan which resulted in the treaty concluded on the sist of March, is of great value to the Commercial interests of the country, and the distinguishes efficer in command, Commodute M. C. Perry, who necessfully conducted the negotiation, is entitled to the thanks of Congress.

Resolved That the facility.

Reported. That the further extensions of our commercial in-tergets, with the farther extension of our commercial in-largetine with the East is of primary importance to the prople of the United States, and it is the duty of our Gevernment to promone this object by isking measures for further treaty stipu-lations, with the view to a more general extension of trade with Japan and China, and to stimulate freer commercial inter-course with those nations.

Mr. BOCOCK asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Naval Affairs, for the reason that bills matured with great care by them last, and this mession, had failed to be considered, while matters of less importance had special days assigned to them. The bills contemplated important reforms, on which the public press and country are calling for action. It was unnecessary for the Committee to mature any other business. At all events, it seemed improper that he should longer continue a member of it.

Several gentlemen appealed to him to withdraw his request, expressing a hope that the House would as-

sign a time for the special consideration of Naval

business.
Mr. BOCOCK replied—The House is the best judge of what was intended. He could not perceive anything wrong in the action of the Naval Committee.
The House refused to excuse him.
Mr. CUTTING, from the Judiciary Committee, re-

Mr. CUTTING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution, disapproving and disaffirm ing the act of the Minnesota Legislature, incorporating the Minnesota and North Western Railroad Company approved of on the 4th of March last. He alined to a recent smit in Minnesota, concerning this company which was a very short time since, havily decided against the United States. The District-Attorney of the Territory was dismissed from office for his conduct in the premises; 850 000 acres of land were involved. The Governor who signed the bill, and the Secretary of State who certified it, were to be

were involved. The Governor who signed his bill, and the Secretary of Siste who certified it, were to be beneficiaries. If nothing but this appeared, the resolution should be parsed without further debate.

Mr. HUGHES said the District At orney was not removed. He believed him (Mr. Warren) to be a high-minded and honorable gentleman, who would do nothing to cast a shadow of disgrace on his conduct. He asked the House to delay action until Mr. Warren can be heard from in self-defense.

Mr. CUTTING replied, it was one of the most fiscrant frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on

grant frauds ever attempted to be perpetrated on the Government. There should be no delay in action

on the subject.

Mr. LANE (Oregon) was convinced the Minnesota bill was conceived in sin and brought forward in in-

Mr. CUTTING referred Mr. Hughes to a document from the Attorney General of the United States, by which it will be seen that Mr. Warren has been dis-

Mr. HUGhES was not opposed to the passage of Mr. HUGhES was not opposed to the passage of

Mr. HUGHES was not opposed to the passage of the resolution. He merely desired that Mr. Warren's care should not be prejudged.

Mr. CUITING so understood him.

The resolution passed.

Mr. CUITING reported a joint resolution disapproving and disfilirming the act of the Minnesota Legislature incorporating a Transit Railroad Company, approved of on the same day as the other act, and declaring it "void and of no effect." The Governor and Secretary of the Territory were likewise beneficiaries under this act.

The resolution passed by a vote of 116 against 16.

The Honse went into Committee on special orders, afterward passing the bill enabling the people of Oregon Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for their admission into the Union; a joint resolution appropristing for Libraries in the

a joint resolution sopropristing for Libraries in the Territories, and a bill establishing Military Posts in Minnesots, Nebraska and Kaness—when the House

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

[Specially Reported for The Tribune]

SENATE ALBANY, Jan. 29, 1855.

TO PREVENT THE ORGANIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTINCT MILITARY CORPS.

Mr. WHITNEY introduced the following position, this morning, signed 9323 citizens of the City of Aubure:

The undersigned, citizens of Assistant respectfully represent, the secret military organizations, not re-position by law, are

The undersigned, citizens of Ashum respectfully, repre-that secret military organizations, not recombined by law-spreading rapidly throughout this Steis, and that Military C panies, under the form of law, but exhause to a degree h tofore unknown in this country—a exclusion that else-site the Protestant in faith and the native-born Ameri-tics of the State Military and the state of the State Military

solve unknown in this country—a crision that clearlists askike the Protestant is faith and the native-born American, from a participation in a large position of the State Millita—is eperading with a real, for numbers and diligence in dull, unquiside in the history of the Commonwealth. That these diverse but asstemated military lookes are anasonatic, and therefore, danger us to the peace of the State, med only a glance at their origin to satisfy the most elegible. Wherever an opposition to our system of Common Schools has been manifested, there almost sprace into being organized Military Companies from the opponents of that system, and in most is not all such localities, in a short space of time, secrelly organized military bands were discovered to have an existence under the name of the "Guard of Liberty."

The petitioners, in view of the danger, which may arise from these antagonation forces, afterdy accumulated to many thousands and which, being projected on a scale to vast that, anises checked, will ultimately absorb, under discondant banners, the polytical power of the datase, would ask your most serious consideration to regard to its causes, and the means whereby the good cores of security, and the principles of homisinty may be more principles of homisinty may be may of cost of military equipment except as merchandies to except as merchandies of my decontribution military equipment except as merchandies of the dataset.

a Commissioner be appointed, where duty it shall be to examine all places in which deposits of military armaments may be unde.

The pelitioners think that under the operation of such a code the spirit of jeakousy now rife among the people will be at once subduct; collections of werlike armamon, will be removed from church eithers, the house of prayer releval of from its association with implements of destruction, and the people mate confident in the Ægis of the State. The military drill being undered public, suspicions of faction will vanish, and a marrial scare induced, without which a free people cannot long saint. From the restricted proportion of for igners by birth, as well as by prejudice and education, zo undea influence from abroad as be made to bear upon our institutions without reliable vans of resistance, and these individuals who have left their was in search of a better land, who are found in their interview to be worthy of military trust, will find the way open to held. By a course so just to all, the irritation and excitament this which the country is now filled, through exclusiveness in dillary organizations will be at once and forever quietted, and or character of the citizen soldier elevated in public estimates, while the Commission, having an eye to unlawful military unnitions, will restore condence. In the assurance that law an order can be at all times austained.

FAYORABLE REPORTS.

Favorable reports were made on the following bills:
To renew the Charter of the College of Pharmacy,
New-York City.
Also, the Patent Medicine bill.

Also, the Patent Medicine bill.

BILLS PASSED.

To enable the Common Council of New-York to take testimeny in matters of investigation or inquiry.

BUDSON RIVER AND THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

M. PRATT called for the consideration of the resolution preposed by the Committee on Commerce, requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to secure the passage of a law appropriating a sufficient sum of money to cover the expense of permanently removing all obstructions to the free navigation of the Hudson River.

Mr. BROOKS, considering this subject one of the greatest importance, hoped that the Ayes and Noes would be called in voting for the resolution. He de-

greatest importance, hoped that the Ayes and Noes would be called in voting for the resolution. He de-stred this because he wished the Legislature of Newwould be called in voting for the resolution. As desired this because he wished the Legislature of New-York committed—placed upon the recort—to the principle of improving the Hudson River as one of the great national highways of the country. The recent veto of the President of the United States gave some hope—a faint one, he connected—that this river, communicating as it did, directly with the ocsas, and bearing upon its surface a commerce of \$150,000,000 annually might come within the favor of the Executive. The doctrine of Silus Wright that improvements might receive favor in detail which could not be approved when coupled with other measures, might secure to the Hudson River the favorable consideration of Congress, if pressed upon it as a distinct measure. Strange notions now prevail in regard to constitutional power and Government duties. Cape Fear River was deemed a lawful object of improvement. The Red River Raft was also an obstruction which might be fromeyed under the Constitution. Then had expended \$500,000, and the State half as much more? With millions of dollars in the Treasury, and the river obstructed so as to endanger the commerce of the country, it was due to the State that the resolution should be adopted, as an expression of the people in the premisee.

Mr. SPENCER remarked that there was a slim at-

people in the premises. SPENCER remarked that there was a slim atdance of Senators, and suggested the propri-

ety of postpening the toler full The suggestion was adopted.

The suggestion was adopted.

Mr. BROOKS, on previous notice, introduced a bill to regulate the number of ballot-boxes and ballots to be used at elections in the City of New York. It provides that at elections hereafter to be held in the City, the boxes to be used in receiving the ballots shall be marked and numbered successively as follows: Number one, "State," Number two "Charter," Number three, "Assembly: Number foar, Senator; "Number five, "Congress; Number foar, Senator; "Number five, "Congress; Number select, "Unified," City and County; Number nine, "Judi" clary; "-and at every election bereafter to be held in the City such number of boxes, marked as aforery: —and at every election bereafter to be held elective, such number of boxes, marked as afore-shall be turnished in the manner provided by

Mr. DANFORTH in the Chair—The Committee of the Whole took up the bill to incorporate the Church Exection Fund of the Presbyterian Church of the

Mr. BISHOP proposed the following amendment: Mr. BISHOP proposed the following amendment:
"Provided that no money shall be farmished by said corpoation for the erection of any house of worship, in any State or
"erritory in which there shall exist, at the time, a law for the
corporation of religious societies, the title to which is not
cell by a religious outportain under and according to the law;
of the respective States or Territories in which such places of

of the respective states were the proposed to add:

To this Mr. FUTNAM proposed to add:

"Provided, size, that the title, in no instance, be vested in any Friest, Bishop, or other ecclesizatic."

Mr. BISHOP, although agreeing in principle with the Senator, could not see any necessity for his amendment; yet he would accept it, and it thus became a part of the original amendment, which was, after debate, adouted.

Mr. HOPKINS strenuously opposed the amendment. He held that it was pre-supposing a state of things which never existed—the Presbyterian church did not vest the title of its property in its ecclesiastics. They were opposed to the accumulation of property in the hands of their ministers—hence the amendment was uncalled for and utterly useless.

After the capital of the Company was limited to \$250,000, the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Panama Railroad bill was ordered to a third capital and the capital ca

mr. BROOKS remarked that much delay had been Mr. BROOKS remarked that much delay had been experienced by this bill—a delay injurious to the public as well as to the Company. This delay had been, thus far, consented to by him (Mr. B.) through contexy toward the Senator from the HId, (Mr. Barr) who had desired delay on the ground that he expected information on the subject which would strengthen his opposition to the bill. A long time had elaysed since this request was first made, but no information had yet been laid before the Senate. As further delay would be very injurious, he feit compelled to ask that the bill be ordered to a third resting, though he promised not to press it to a final reading till the Senat-

lay would be very injurious, he feit compelled to ask
that the bill be ordered to a third reading, though he
promised not to press it to a final reading till the Senster from the HId appears in his seat.

The hill to locate a second State Lunstic Asylum
was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, and
amended by increasing the Commission to fine, adding
the names of Joseph Mullin, of Jefferson, and Mr.
Boyd, of Whithall. Third reading.

AMERICAN POLITICAL STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION.
Mr. WHITNEY introduced the following bill:
Section 1. Simeon Baldwin, abram Braisted, Alfred Smeh,
Lemel H. Buel, James H. Carpenter, William H. Godell,
Ceraelins Cooper, C. Edwards Lester, William H. Godell,
James W. Hale, William Hawks, Robert H. Johnson, The
Jordan, John W. Latzon. William H. Frankle, Heavy,
Jense W. Hale, William Hawks, Robert H. Johnson, P. Lee
Olite W. Smith, Oliver T. Wardell, John C. Worderf, ad
such associates as may hereafter join with them for the purpose of this act, we hereby concluded a budy comparate, by
the name of the "American Political Statistic Association, the
political statistics of the country, and of diasemuting
knowledge relative to the various issues and doctrines thereof,
by means of books, inclures, debates, published proceedings,
and a library.

Sec. 2. For the purposes aforesaid, the said Association chall

d a library.
SEC. 2. For the purposes aforesaid, the said Association shall asses the general powers and privileges, and he subject to the

Mr. RAMSAY, to secure the Purity of Elections.
Mr. STUYVESANT, to charter the Habrest Banevient Society of the Congregation of Shearen'h Israel, Mr. PECK, authorizing steckholders of Plankroad

Mr. PHELPS, to amend the Revised Statutes rela-

Mr. PHELIPS, to amend the transferred to Shenife certificates.

ERSOLUTIONS.

Mr. JIMMERSON, that the papers of last year relative to er croachments in New-York Harbor be transferred to Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. BOYNTON called up the resolution to reconsider the vote passing the bill to facilitate the dissolution of the Empire Faced-Rick Company. Mr. B. explained the object of the bill, when the motion to

explained the onject of the bit, when his broken is reconsider was negatived.

Mr. F. W. PALMER moved that the final vote be taken on the Temperance bill on Monday, the 12th February, provided the bill has been ordered to a third reading. Table.

Mr. RHODES moved leave of absence for the Committee on Commerce and Navigation for three days.

Carried.

Carried.

Mr. STEBBINS called up the resolution for the House to meet hereafter at 10 A. M. Adopted.

Mr. STEBBINS called up the resolution for the House to meet hereafter at 10 A. M. Adopted.

Mr. WAGER called up his resolution, offered the other day, which was as follows:

Bredred. That the Judiciary Committee he instructed to inquire late the powers of the several Courts of Record of this State to entertain applications for, and to grant certificates of clinesabing, nafer the Naturalization laws of the United States, as dreport to this income.

Mr. W., in supporting his resolution, said, if for eigners are flocking to our shores, seeking for the publiceces of citizenship, it was essentially proper that it should be known whether these privileges are granted in pursuance of law. It has been mane manifest that these privileges have been granted or acted upon in a very loose manner. The business had been carried on by Clerks of the Court, who are used as mere machines for the purpose. And it was gratifying to see that the Courts were turning their attention to this subject. The recent decision of Judge Dean was worthy of attention. The object of the resolution was not so much to inquire into the manner as to how these privileges were granted, but as to the power which grants them. It is due to those who wish to become citizens, that the law should be definitely settled; and when defined that it should not be disturbed. There was a Court in this city called the Junctices Court of the City of Albany, made with a seal, and made with powers to to grant naturalization papers. He referred to other grant naturalization papers. the Cent had been declared by Judge Bronson not a Court of Record, and therefore without the power to grant naturalization papers. He referred to other Courts having a seal, such as the Surrogate's Court; and yet they were not the proper Courts to grant naturalization papers. He produced a letter from Judge Curts, of the United States Court, saying that a Police Court, baving no Clerk, and where the records are made by the presiding magistrate, was a Court of Record, but not such as was contemplated in the Naturalization law. He also produced a letter from Justice of the Supreme Court, who declared that County Courts, not being Courts having common law jurisdiction, were not empowered to grant applications for citizenship.

Without taking the question on the resolution, the House took a recess to 4 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The resolution of Mr. WAGER was adopted.

The Temperance bill was taken up in Committee, and the motion of Mr. Coleman to strike out the second clause, was lost, and the section amended so as to give the appointing power to lown agents to supervise, and Justices of the town, so far as the county vise, and Justices of the town, so far as the county is concerned, instead of the County Judges. All the amendments were voted down.

THE ROCK ISLAND QUESTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1855. A question of some political as well as legal interest is to be brought before Judge McLean, in this city, on the 24th of next month, unless Congress should dispose of it before that time by a declaratory act. It relates to the bridging of the Mississippi, between Rock Island City, in Illinels, and Davenport, in Iowa.

Under a charter from the State of Missouri. the Rock Island Bridge Company commenced operations just about a year ago. They were authorized to build a bridge and connect it by railroad with any railroad terminating in that neighborhood. They formed a junction consequently with the Rock Island and Chicago Rallroad. which accommodates the travel from the Atlantic, and the Mississippi and Missouri Rullroad, which helps the travelers on toward the Pacific. The bridge is a very important link in the great national highway that is to connect at some future time Portland with San Francisco.

Lying in the Mississippi, just at the point of crossing, is an island of some 800 acres, which belongs partly to the United States. A good many years ago Congress sold a fractional section of it years ago Congress sold a fractional section of it to George Davenport, a settler who had gained some color of right, under Squatters' law. During the present session, moreover, it has passed a bill unanimously giving some thirty acres of it to another squatter by the name of Sears, who had earned it by his improvement of the Mississippi in that neighborhood. The rest of the island is dereliet and abandoned. There was at one time a forther or finds construction, and some ruins of it. there of rude construction, and some ruins of it are still extant; but the island has been of no value for military purposes for the last quarter of a century, and was formally and finally abandoned for any such use years ago, by two or three

Secretaries of War in succession.

Lying in this state, the State of Illinois thought she could use it at all events for purposes of tran-sit, and under her authority the Bridge Company sit, and under her authority the Bridge Company has graded it for its connecting links of railroad, under a law of the United States giving a right of way in such cases. But here comes the pinch. It is not the pelicy of the Southern men with Southern principles, and the Northern men of no principle at all, in the Administration, to permit a Northern route to the Pacific to get in full blast before the Southern line is under way. Illinois before the Southern line is under way. Illinois must yield the pas to the Mesilla Valley. Ten millions of dollars are nothing to make a beginning on for a Southern road, but the right of way across a desert and abandoned island is too valuable a

Privilege to be conceded for a moment to any Northern sovereignty. So the Honorable Secretary of War undertook to bring the noses of Illinois and Iowa to the official grindstone, and issued his orders to the marshal of the district to clear everyhody off the island, and tear down their erections, if any, restore the grading, and play the devil generally. The Hon, Jefferson Davis is well hown to be as domineering and supercitious as if the sat on the throne of Russia, and when his Northern friends remonstrated with the President on the impolicy and impropriety of making such a vast difference between the North and the South, vast difference between the North and the South, as is indicated by the course pursued with regard to these two routes. Davis rode over the whole concern, President and all, rough-shod, and refused to give the Bridge Company time even to apply for judicial protection in the premises.

The Marshal, however, was afraid to obey Jefferson's mandates without a bond of indemnity. He did not like to take the responsibility, and declined to rut in evention, the summary processes.

clined to put in execution the summary processes with which he was charged. But the Secretary clined to put in execution the summary processes with which he was charged. But the Secretary was not to be disappointed of his prey in this manner, and before I left Iowa in the fall—say some six weeks since—I was informed that he had commenced two suits against these Companies for damages to his island by building a railread through it, estimating them in each case at a sum so enormous as to be perfectly absurd. But this was not enough. The malice of this prosecution is shown by the extraordinary amenat at which the damages are laid—though there is not a man in the world, except Davis, who will not admit that the value of the island to the United States is multiplied more than one hundred fold by the individual enterprise which has laid the iron tracks from Chicago to that place, and is now engaged in laying them to the Missouri River, en route to the Pacific. But, in addition to these suits at law, he has commenced another suit in equity, charging the Bridge Company with all manner of spoil, waste, and trespass, for making property valuable, which, except for their labors and expenditure, would be comparatively worthless.

It is enough to make the blood of a Northern man beil with indignation when he sees a President from the Grante (!) State conniving at these outrageous acts of insuit and oppression to Northern man beil with indignation when he sees a President grows and Northern individual enter-

dent from the Grante (') State conniving at these outrageous acts of insuit and oppression to Northern sovereignties and Northern individual enterprise. It is incredible that a man, who calls himself a son of New-England, should countenance these petty, dirty persecutions by which this small military tyrant seeks to thwart and obstruct the free energies and unaided operations of Northern industry. The Chicage and Kock Island Railroad has never received a dollar of money, or an acre of land from the United States Government. By connecting this desert island of the Government of land from the United States Government. By connecting this desert island of the Government with Chicago, at an expense of millions of dollars to individuals, it has made Governmentland worth more dollars than it was before worth cents! If there is anything in the pretense that Rock Island is wanted for military purposes, how infinitely more valuable for such uses with a railroad run-ning through it, and a railroad connecting with the Atlantic, and projected to the Pacific! If it is to be sold, the Government will derive from it a bundred-fold more than it otherwise would have done, in consequence of the expenditures of the people of Illinois and the North apon this road. And yet, in his blind hostility to all internal improvements which are not exclusively for Southern benefit, Mr. Jefferson Davis is doing his best to cramp and cripple this enterprise, by involving it in expensive and protracted higation at a time of great depression in the money market, and when very slight causes are sufficient to arrest undertakings of the greatest moment and magnitude.

The District Attorney of the United States has moved for an injunction under his bill in this case. a bundred-fold more than it otherwise would have

The District Attorney of the United States has moved for an injunction under his bill in this case, which, by stipulation, has been set down for hearing in this city before Judge McLean, on the last Saturday in February. The controversy involves very important questions, and is of great interest, merely for the legal points it involves. But, in its inter-State and political aspects, it is of still greater interest. I will keep you advised of the progress of the question.

Wythe.

CAUSES OF THE PRESENT DISTRESS.

WORKINGMEN'S MEETING.

HOW TO GET WORK and GOOD WAGES.

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of working men was held last evening, in the Tabernacle, to con-sider the following subject: "How can employment be found for the people of this country at good " wages !" The following three questions were an-

nounced for consideration:

First: What causes the drain of specie from this country!
Scread: How is it that foreign products are brought into the
American me last, and rold at a less prize than home products!
Third: How can plenty of employment be found for the
people of this country at remunerative wages!
There was a numerous attendance.

Mr. ROBERT INVING, from molder, was called to

preside, and Mr. J. Parke was chosen as Secretary.

The President expressed his acknowledgments and embarrasement at being called on to preside; but and embarrasement at peng cause on to preserving be hoped the meeting would assist him in preserving order. He said the meeting had been called by a body of men whose views, if carried out, would greatly improve the condition of the workingmen. There views would be submitted; and if they were carried out, fairly and perseveringly, irrespective of religion or politice, he had no doubt the effort would be one of great utility to the laboring class.

The Secretary read the following:

The Secretary read the following:

RESOLUTION AND DECLARATION OF THE NEW-YORK INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

The following Resolution and Declaration was passed at a meeting of the Presidents and Secretaries of the Teda and Hensvolent Societies of New York, held at the Union Shades, Fourthew, Jan. 12.

Resolved That this meeting is of opinion, that in onler to eccue to the people of this country PLENTY OF EMPLOYMENT ARMOUNT ATTEMPT OF EMPLOYMENT ARMOUNT AND PROPERTY. IN ACCOUNTS ASSOCIATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY IN THE COUNTY, INSTEAD OF THE CASE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COUNTY OF TH

claration had been passed almost unanimously-only two voices being in the nagative.

two voices being in the nagative.

The President said the meeting was called for exchanging the property of th on wished to ask a question, it would be cheerfully replied to. He said that Mr. Walford would speak on the second question proposed, as the person who was to speak on the first had not yet arrived.

Mr. Walforn addressed the meeting. He re-ferred to the hard times which the working classes are now experiencing, and hoped they would at least have this good effect—that they would force the laboring classes to take some steps by which the laboring classes to take some steps by which the recurrence of such calamities would be impossible. This country was called the great, free country, where every man had equal power; this condition of things should provide a means for pre-reating such evils; still, newtrastanding these facts, nineteentwentieths of the workingmen of the country were living now on the chapter of accidents. Mr. Walford then took up the second question, and said that it was so clear as not to require a minute to answer it; it involved the inquiry how it was that labor in the old country could produce at a cheaper rate than labor in so clear as not to require a minute to answer it; it involved the inquiry how it was that labor in the old country could produce at a cheaper rate than labor in this free and great country? He would take the returns given by the bosses of Europe, and show the wages paid there. He would ask the meeting whether they were prepared to receive wages on the average, 31 cents per dey: some may get double and some less, but that is the average. The laboring class get 10 cents per day. In Poland and Spain the rates are about the same. In Denmark and Germany the mechanic gets 33 cents, and the laborer is cents. In France the averages are 64 cents and upcerts; and in the country which boasts of its liberal institutions and freedom from Slavery, [hisses] the mechanic gets 53 cents, and the laborer 32 cents per day. Thus England shows the highest average. The Anti-Corn Law League in England gave out that in the United States the average pay for mechanics was 81 66 per day, while the laborer received as much as an English mechanic who has served even years' apprenticeship. How, then, asked Mr. W., can the man in America produce at the same rate as the man in Europe! The trade to be more particularly spoken of to night, is that of the manufacturers of England, men who had been robbed, and even murdered by the Cotton lords of England. The work combers received only \$2.06 per week, working sixteen hours per day; the power-

loom weavers receive only \$2; and the hand-loom weavers only \$1.75-169. How, then, can the American mechanic compete with such labor; I hope the men of America will take some resolution that would prevent this poorly paid labor from keeping do yn the price of theirs. The only purpose of all this system was to produce cleap articles, but cheapanes was not the thing to be considered, but the means by which mechanics may get good pay now, and expent better in the future, and not allow their excuings to be taken from them by cruel employers. The American and Prepch was caused heavy texation to be side as the people, the King and Pitt told them thay should pay the taxes to keep up the British Constitution; but petish the British Constitution, if it must be supported by the sufferings of the people. It had appleaues. The effect was that wemen and children were sent into the factorica to work more cheaply, and the couble effect was produced of cheapaning products and leaving idle men to be made food for piver. Cobden save the price of wages must be kept down, that is Protection, but I say a fair day a wages for a fair cay's work is true protection! Applause, Mr. Waiford related several inhumanties indicted on o'd on in English factories to make them work more; the result was the Factory bill. The most inhuman cless in the world are the Yorkshire master-weavers. They enforce a system of fines upon the work non, most severely. The British iaw has probibiled this class in the world are the Yorkshire master-weavers. They enforce a system of fines upon the work sen, most severely. The British law has prohibited this system of fines; but the employers get their men to sign an agreement admitting fines, before they employ them. Mays meetings of the people would not be sllowed in England as here. The importation of French boots into England had been tied for chespners, and the effect was ruinous to the English makers. Mr. Watroun described the sufferings and privations of the mechanics in England. A chemist had proved that large quantities of poleon Regists trakers. Mr. Walfold discribed the safferings and privations of the mechanics in England. A chemist had proved that large quantities of poison were bought by mothers to keep their children quiet when they could not remain at home with them, nor feed them. Let us be said all here swear, by the God that made us, that we will never wear the cloths which are thus manufactured out of the blood, and tears, and death grouns of English women. [Loud appleuse.] Let us give this example, and have the news of it sent to England by the first post. We will protect home labor, and not use manufactures staired with blood, or, if not with blood, with tears. The object of every working man should be to recur as much as be could for his day's labor. Mr. W. referred to the argument that if the importation of goods were stopped, the immigration not this country would be tenfoid increased. That he answered by eaying that all now come here who can: stopping the import of goods would not give them more means of coming, and therefore more would not come.

[There was a slight disturbance here by persons in the andience asking questions; but Mr. Walford said.

the sudience asking questions; but Mr. Walford said there were three questions proposed, only one of which he had to answer, which he submitted he had

there were three questions proposed, only one of which he had done!

If Me Elemenay spoke to the third question. He said, I think the answer to that question is easy enough. I find the people here in the same condition in which I left them in England. There they have lately dissociated themselves from all political, religious and sectional questions, irrespectively of religion and nativity. The people here have the remedy in their own hands—they can vote there. The English employers boast of their Free trade; but I say that is not Free trade; it is pauper trade and you must take crathet you are not brought to the same level as the English werker—that you do not send your wife to the mill, your sister to the mill, your infant child to the mill. You are, by this system, only an English colory, and that they get your gold and your cotton. They take the core, the cotton, and the gold, as if you were a colony, and until you have manufactures of your own you cannot be an independent country. There are three or four great causes all originating from one cause in this English monopoly. You are idle, because money is scarce and employers cannot readily employ you. You are idle, because the emigrants do not go fast enough to the West. They crowd in upon you too fast. Now, the remedy is clear enough, when we know that these are the clear and distinct causes, and I say that any man that denies that these are the causes of your idlences, must be a knave or a fool. (Cheers.) This is clear as that that gas burns—that you are idle because England takes away to all the causes of your idlences. Knowing the causes, the remedias are clear. I say to you, workingmen of New-York, that for your distress there is no remedy, no possible remedy but a tariff upon English labor. These cheers.) And I say to you, workingmen of New-York, that for your distress there is no remedy, no possible remedy but a tariff upon English labor. The cheers. I had I say to you, workingmen of New-York, that for your distress there is no remedy, no possible re The One Hundred and Eighteenth Anniversary of the Birthday of Thomas Paine was celebrated with great spirit at the Chinese Assembly-Rooms last evening by a ball and supper. Over four hundred persons were present, nearly all of them admirers or disciples of the great Free Thinker.

The early part of the evening was passed in the hell-room, where lively music, bright faces and tripping feet made the hours fly swiftly by. At midnight an intermission in the dancing took place, and the guests accounted to the supper room, where full justice was done to the excellent visuals provided.

After supper, the President, Dr. OLIVER HULL, delivered an address on the acts and character of Paine. He concluded with:

Themse Paine—The author and here of the American Revolution, the delivered patibut, and noble philantarogist; the founder of true Republican principles. [Music I Necond regular tones:

Repaired Liberals—They have done their duty.

Ald. Prace, of Williamsburgh, responded.

The Prace.

Mr. Vall responded, in a brief but pithy speech. my paymenter. [Cheering] It is clear that nothing but a prohibitory tariff can remedy the evils under which you labor. It is true that there are objections under to it, but these are only of a temporary character. It is said that it will injure the farmer: where will he find a market for his corn? Well, he may be embarrassed for a little while; but is not this vast country a market? Would it not be been to crush out the English momorolists and, if it is necessary, bring Manchester and Liverpool here? [Applause,] I want you to have your Liverpools, and your Manchesters, and your Prestors, and not the other side of the coesn. [Cheer.] It is said that it would hurt the shipping trace. Of course it would for a little while. [A voice, "No."] Well, grant that it would; it would still be better for it in the end. Crush the English monopolies, and crush the puper trade of England, and you not only benefit England, but you raise up a labor that shall expend over the whole world, and give all employment. [Cheering] It is said, too—and that is used as an argument to ignorant men to vote in favor of monopoly—it is said that people here cannot afford to pay high prices for goods, and that it would be unfair to keep out the goods of England, but you not olive apon the blood of your fellow-neer. I say that that argument is felle. The che apper goods become the more in capa-

seeple of England. They want you to live upon the blood of your fellow-men. I say that that argument is falle. The ch-aper goods become, the more in capa-ble you are of buying them. Like the Irishman in Liverpe of, who went to buy a pound of butter: They asked him a shilling for it. "O," said he, "but I get Liverpool, who went to buy a pound of butter: They asked bim a shilling for it. "O," said he, "but I get a pound of butter for a sixpence at home." "Why don't you stay there! "Sure it was because I could not get the sixpence. [Loud cheering.] It is of very little use to have cheap goods, if you have not, and cannot get money to pay for them. [Cheers. and a voice, "That's the whole of the Every one who knows any thing about Political Economy knows that chappess is only a relative term. If the country were fall of gold, then you could afford to pay a guinea for an erfole which you cannot afford to pay a shilling for row. If American manufacturers cannot afford to produce cheaply at first—if they take advantage of their nonopoly—I take it that Yunkees are not alseep when there is a shilling to be made. [Laughter and applause] And I take it that when a Yankoe sees a man making a great profit, he will step in to share it, and so breek it down. The Irish got to making linens, and other clothing, and glass, cheaper and better than in England. The English formed a vast combination of glass blowers, and put down the prices fas below cost, until they broke the Irish houses, and then they raised the prices higher than ever before, and paid themselves back again. [Applause.] The humblest man has a logic for himself; there is a bagic given to every man. Go to the Park, and see the fruits of that Free trade. See the thousands of men who are cut of employment. These are its fruits of that Free trade. See the thousands of men who are cut of employment. These are its fruits and let no political economist talk to you about demand and supply. It is a game which you do not understand, und they chest you at it. It is the object of these men to make recently scarce and to make recently they chest you at it. It is the object of these means in make money scarce and to make labor pleasty. I am serry to say that the Irish support them in their objects, and will take the liberty of giving them a scoleding for it. They talk about going to put down Ecoland—and certainly there are thousands of men sorry to say that the Irish support them in their objects, and will take the liberty of giving them a sociding for it. They talk about going to put down England—and certainly there are thousands of men who would aid in the performance of that good active—but they walk in English coats and they sleep in English blankets. Do they not know well enough that it is not little Victoria that rules the British Enpire! Applause. Do they not know that it is the cotton lords and the landlords that rule the British Empire! (Cheers. I am sahamed that Irishmen should be so inconsiderate. I wonder that their instinctive hatter of England should not have prevented them from furthering her policy. This is not a question of policy: It is a question of life or death. Cheering. It is a social question: a question of bread for your children. Otherwise I would not stand here to-night. I feel that I have no right to take part in politics, not being a citizen. I would never take part in politics. Do not sak a men whether he is a Whig or a Democrat. [Hear, heer] Ask him if he proposes to protect your industry. That is the only question that affects the workingman. (Cheers.) The first great question is sustenance—bread. I do not care much about all the others. Let that be the leading question to-day. Let there be a firm, determined opposition to these Erglish monopolists. They have brought this country a second time virtually under Euglish power. You have the battle to fight over again. This is an industrial war. They have a war in the Crimes, because kings fight as they please; but there is a war going on here and riches, and that war shall got

be ended until labor is victorious. [Loud cheering.]
In a former lecture I gave a piedge to the people. It
was this: I promise solemniy on my bonor that I will
by every means support home manufactures; and I
further promise that I will administer this piedge to
others. [Applause] Let all who are willing to take
that piedge hold up their right hands. [The vote was
nearly utanimous and was taken with three cheers,
and repeated by rising. Now you have all promised
to take that piedge. [A volce: "No, we have not
"all," and tode crees of "Order order." "Call the
"negative." [Let all those who are willing to take
this piedge take it when they get home.

Dr. McElberan concluded with the recitation of a
patriotic poem, which was received with frequent
and long-continued applause. Amid loud cries for

and long-continued appliance. Amid loud cries for "Grant," "Grant." Mr. Romen Grant took the stand. He said: We

bave heard a great deal about this English aris-tocracy; but is there no imperious rule in this country ! Is there no tyranny here! I say new, that try! Is there no tyranny here! I say now, that there are men in this City who not only draw seven per cent, from the labor of the country, but also have a currency which draws seven per cent, more. That is the reason why we have misery here. [Applane.] I say that as a true American citizen. I soora the idea that untransmeled American labor cannot compete with pauper ridden Europa. [Cheers] It is perfect houseone. I hak, is there no aristocracy riding labor here! [Cheers and hisses. Great uproar.]

Mr. Frazer attempted to address the meeting, apparently against the sense of the Chair. There was much distubance, and the gas was turned off, and the meeting thus terminated abruptly. Severe speakers spoke together in the dark; and, after a while, a few candles were brought, and one or two spreches were made describing the tariff question as a political trick, and recommending land reform as the only remedy for the working-classes.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM. Mr. J. H. WAINWRIGHT, son of the late Bishop

Wainwright, delivered a lecture last evening, at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association, on the subject of "Politics and Patriotism." The Lecture room was well filled with suditors. The lec-Lecture room was well filled with auditors. The lecture recommenced by glancing at the character of Politics and Patiotism in the times of the American Revolutice; and said that the only motive which actuated our forefathers in political affairs was to secure the greatest good to the country; Politics them was synchymous with Patriotism; but, at this day, a politician was a chaser after spoils and self-emolument, seeking not the good of his country, but self-segratedizement—and the machinery of Politics was so charged that the founders would scarcely recognize it. In former times Politics had been unprofitable, and the better class of citizens had ceased to interest themselves in political affairs, devoting their energies to the accumulation of wealth—they had let the Goddess of Liberty crumble and tall from her peldeatial, and erected a golden calf instead—and the result was that the management and control of political affairs had fallen into the hands of row dies and aliens. Mr. W. attributed much of the political corruption at present existing in this country to the fact that foreigners were allowed all the privileges of citizenship before they were fitted to possess them. He assumed that a foreigner might make an active politicism, but that he could never become a patriot; for, as the heart of man naturally clings to the associations of his fatherland, he will always be a stranger to that hearty interest in the welfare of an adopted country which is felt by a zon of the soil. A foreigner, before he is allowed the privileges of citizenship, should be educated to republicanism, that he may be able to comprehend the aim, objects and interests of the country; and nothing inside of one generation would suffice for this. At this day it may be too late to dedeprive foreign immigrants of the political privileges we have bestowed upon them, but it is not too late to prevent the abuse of those privileges. In conclusion, the lecturer appealed to the more respectable and educated class of citizens, who had concerned th turer commenced by glancing at the character of Poli-

ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THOMAS PAINE.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Anniversary of

Mr. Vail. responded, in a brief but pithy speech.
Toasts and speeches followed, from Mrs. Rosz and
others, after which the guests returned to the ball-

MARINE AFFAIRS. THE SHIP SULLIVAN.

ON BOARD SHIP SELLIVAN, Jan. 28, 1855. The ship is breaking down more than before. We have got out 400 bales of cotton, 13 bbls. flour, and 6 asks rice-all much damaged. No prospect of saving the ship, but all the cargo will be saved, though much dameged. On the 24th, on leaving the ship, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Mitchell and the crew had to go across the Inlet to get to a house, wind blowing a perfect gale and snowing so heavily that you could not see half a mile. After rowing across the Inlet, as much as a crew could possibly do, they had to

walk two miles against the wind and snow. Capt. Mitchell, Ellis and the boat's crew hardly reached the house alive. Yesterday, on going to the ship, had to row back against a N. W. wind; the ice froze en their clothes in many places two inches thick.
Who would not be a wrecker? Yours,

Alleged Slaver,—In the case of L. Kraft, other wise Felette, arrested as having fitted out and salled as captain, to the coast of Africa, the schr. Advance, of this port, (said Kraft, or F., being under indict-ment for the offense at Richmond, Va.) there appears to be some doubt as to the identity of the individual

arrested, and he has been admitted to bail.

tsining as to the existence of fire-arms, &c., on board; but we did not learn that any had been discovered. THE LIQUOR BUSINESS LAST SUNDAY .- The Police

CAPE OF THE STEAMBOAT MASSACHUSETTS.-The

search was continued yesterday, with a view to ascer-

returns yesterday morning showed the following RUM-SHOPS OPEN ON SUNDAY.



Of the arrests, 4 were for drunkenness, 4 for gross intoxication, 3 drunken and disorderly, 14 for disorderly conduct, and the balance for throwing mowneys are to the conduct of 11 conducts and the balance for throwing mowneys are to be a conducted as a conduct of 11 conducted as a conducte balls, ourglary, larceny, &c.; making a total of 11 persons altogether arrested for being under the influence of liquor.